1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Chandigarh	11.3	4.5	26.2	22.4
28	D&N Haveli	8.0	0.3	2.38	Neg.
29	Daman & Diu	7.65	0.9	1.78	0.4
30	Delhi	268.0	172.8	868.8	739.6
31	Lakshadweep	6.3	4.2	0.2	Neg.
32	Pondicherry	28.0	3.2	8.92	Neg.

Demand of Edible Oil, Wheat and Rice of Maharashtra

2555. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) what was the demand of edible oil, wheat and rice of Maharashtra State for the year 1991 and whether the Government have fully met the demand; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b) Maharashtra Government had placed its demand of imported edible oil at 1,68,000 tonnes for the Oil Year 1990-91 (November, 1990 to October, 1991) against which an allocation of 22,600 tonnes was made.

The allocation of imported edible oil depends upon the availability of stock with STC. Since Government had imported a quantity of only 1.08 lakh tonnes in the oil year 1990-91, the demand could not be met fully.

The demand and allotment of rice and wheat for the Public Distribution System from the Central Pool in respect of Maharashtra for the year 1991 is as under:—

(In '000 tonnes)

Demand		Allotment	
Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
744.0	1635.0	570.0	1390.0

The allocations of rice and wheat from the Central Pool are made on a month to month basis, stating into account the demands received from States/Union Territories, the stocks in the Central Pool, seasonal availability, offtake trend, relative needs of States/Union Territories and other related factors. These allocations are supplemental to the open market availability of foodgrains.

Decentralisation of Food Corporation of India

2556. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functioning of the Food Corporation of India has been decentralised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when it is proposed to be decentralised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c) Adequate decentralisation exists in different functional areas of Food Corporation of India (FCI). In this regard, the main aspects are indicated below:—

(i) The procurement of foodgrains is largely made through State Governments and other agencies. Direct procurement by FCI is relatively much less.

(ii) The distribution of foodgrains to the Public Distribution System is also mostly made through the State Governments or their agencies.

(iii) The storage capacity required for foodgrains is only partly owned by FCI. The balance requirements of FCI are met by other agencies such as Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporations, etc.

(iv) The organisational structure of FCI is decentralised into zones, regions and districts. Adequate powers, commensurate with functional requirements, have been delegated to the managerial personnel at successive levels.

Allocation of Wheat to Maharashtra

2557. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, in view of the drought situation faced by a large part of Maharashtra, the State Government has requested the Central Government to step up State's monthly allocation of wheat and rice to 1.50 lakhs M.Ts. and 0.75 lakh MTs. respectively; and

(b) if so, what action has so far been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra had requested for additional allocation of 50,000 tonnes of wheat and 25,000 tonnes of rice from the Central Pool for the PDS over and above the January, 1992 allocation Accordingly, the allocation of wheat and rice for January, 1992 was increased by 13,000 tonnes and 37,000 tonnes, respectively. For February, 1992 the increase allowed was 17,000 tonnes of wheat and 35,000 tonnes of rice. For March, 1992 while there has been a reduction in the allocation of wheat to the extent of 23,000 tonnes, the allocation of rice has been increased by 50,000 tonnes over the original allocation for January, 1992.

Division of Maharashtra into Three Zones for the purpose of Levy Sugar

2558. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI BHUBANESHWAR KALITA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra have requested Central Government for the division of that State into three zones instead of present two zones for the purpose of levy sugar and for 100 per cent concession for free sale of sugar to the new sugar factories for the requisite years; and

(b) if so, by when the request made by the State Government is likely to be acceded to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No representation has been received recently with regard to division of Maharashtra into three zones for the purpose of levy sugar price fixation.

However, a representation has been received for division of Maharashtra into three recovery areas for the purpose of grant of incentives to new sugar factories in the form of 100 per cent free-sale for 10, 12 and 15 years.

(b) Formulation of an incentive scheme to cover letters of intent/licences/re-endorsements issued/to be issued during the period 7-9-90 to the end of the VIIIth Plan i.e. 30-9-97 is under consideration of the Government.